

## WASHINGTON.

## Quandary of the Financial Philosophers of Congress.

## PROVISIONS OF THE MOIETY MEASURE.

## Defence of Officials of the District of Columbia.

## WASHINGTON, May 23, 1874.

## The Financial Situation in Congress—Composition of the Committee of Conference—Both Parties in a Quandary.

The House today made short work of the Currency bill, refusing to pass the substitute offered by the Banking and Currency Committee, and also refusing to concur in the Senate amendments to the original H. R. bill. A committee of conference being asked, the speaker appointed Mr. Maynard chairman and Mr. Farwell, a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, the former an advocate of the original bill amended by the Senate and the latter of the compromise measure, and Heister Clymer, a democrat and an uncompromising opponent of inflation. The question of a conference committee is now before the Senate, and the extent of political diplomacy practiced to-night cannot be narrated. It is well known that Speaker Bland is a hard money man, and has most zealously labored during the present session to bring about a happy compromise. The President's veto rises up whenever the inflationists propose to stick, and the reported declarations of the President that he would not deviate from the policy laid down in his Message do not encourage the contractionists to propose a compromise. In the Senate the President's position is on the side of the inflationists, and will have the appointment of the conference committee on the part of the Senate when that body agrees to the resolution of the House. The absorbing question, therefore, has been who will Carpenter appoint? To-night he had a long interview with the President, and left him fully satisfied that, with the complexion of the House committee, no selection could be fairly made in the Senate without promising a hope even of agreeing upon a bill which would pass both houses and be acceptable to the President. Senator Sherman and Senator Ferry or Logan will be selected on the part of the Finance Committee, and one of the democratic Senators from the South, who was in favor of expansion, will be appointed as a representative of that side on the part of the Senate. The Senator who has received an intimation that he might be asked to serve as the representative of the Senate outside the committee reluctantly says that he does not see what honor there can be in bearing the record of having been made the scapegoat of the Senate. So the matter stands, and the inflation and contraction Senators are in a quandary what to do, and are seriously discussing whether it would not be better to let the whole matter drop than continue it for a short time by agreeing to the appointment of a conference committee.

## The Abolition of Moieties Except in Cases of Smuggling—Hoped-for Success of the Bill—Seizure of Books and Papers.

The Senate Committee of Finance have substantially agreed upon a moiety bill, and will probably report it to-morrow. As a whole it is made up of the combined bills known as the Ponson bill of the Senate and the Roberts bill of the House. It repeals all moieties and takes from the customs officers all share in fines, penalties and forfeitures. It, however, retains the moiety feature in case of smuggling where actual seizure is made. The committee have reinstated a section in regard to the seizure of books and papers in place of the one stricken out of the Roberts bill in the House, but which more correctly guarantees the authority of seizure. The bill provides for the forfeiture of a single item undervalued in an invoice instead of forfeiture of the whole as in the existing law, and in addition imposes a penalty, not to exceed \$5,000, for each offense of fraudulent or intentional undervaluation. It establishes fixed salaries for all officers of customs at the various ports of entry in the United States—For collectors, at New York, \$12,000; at Boston and San Francisco, \$8,000 each, and at the other ports a graduation of salaries upon the basis of duties collected and of the tonnage business done to \$500, which is the lowest sum. The surveyors, naval officers and appraisers at ports where these officers are authorized, are provided for in like manner, beginning at New York, where \$8,000 is the sum fixed for these officers. The bill also revises the regulations in regard to the general order and carriage business. It will be, doubtless, taken up early next week, and if it shall become a law, of which there seems to be no doubt, it must remove, in a great measure, the wrongs and injustice of the present system. The only feature that will be likely to meet serious opposition is that looking to the seizure of books and papers. Upon this the committee are not agreed, and as a similar measure was stricken out by an almost unanimous vote in the House, it is likely to share the same fate in the Senate. After it passes the Senate it will go to the House, and, in all probability, pass there also without amendment or change. This will obviate the necessity of a conference committee, which will be required if there is any disagreement. This legislation will accord very fully with the representations and views of the committees of merchants from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who have for a long time past been in consultation with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and with that on finance in the Senate.

## Bill for the Regulation of Congressional Elections and Prevention of Frauds.

Representative Tremain, of New York, reported from the Committee on Judiciary to-day, in order that it might be printed, a bill prescribing certain regulations in relation to the election of Senators, Representatives and delegates in Congress. It provides that tally sheets, lists of voters and all other papers cast at an election for Senators, Representatives or Delegates in Congress shall be kept by the lawful custodian of the same until after the adjournment of the first session of the Congress next thereafter to be affected by said election. In case of an allegation of fraud by either party to a contest such lists and papers may be produced on proper subpoena and shall be carefully examined. Any person refusing to keep such papers or to produce them when called for shall be liable to a fine of \$1,000 at the suit of the party asking for the production of the papers. All votes shall be counted at the close of the day of election, and if the officers and managers decline to make such count they shall be liable to fine and imprisonment. One section prohibits the sale or gift of vicious, malt or spirituous liquors to any voter at an election for representative or Delegate in Congress, and any person violating the provision of this section shall be liable to the punishment of a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years. Any use of firearms or threats to use firearms at such election shall also be punished by fine and imprisonment. Any city, county, town or parish having fifty voters may have an election presided over by a justice of the peace or the Circuit Judge. If there shall be no precinct within six miles, the bill will be reported for action when the committee next obtain the floor.

## Investigation of the Manufacture of United States Bank Note Paper—The Bank of England Bill.

The House Banking and Currency Committee to-day examined James M. Wilcox, of Philadelphia, regarding his manufacture of localized fibre paper for national currency. He replied to statements of P. W. Hinds, recently made before the committee, that the latter's paper can be easily counterfeited. Wilcox swore that his mill at Glen Falls

is the only one in the world possessing machinery capable of manufacturing the localized fibre paper, and that it cannot be successfully imitated by hand. He had never claimed that entirely adequate protection against counterfeiting could be attained merely by the use of his paper; but claimed that it furnished one of the very best methods of protection, in combination with other safeguards of engraving, &c., and that it was incomparably more efficacious in this regard than water-marked paper. He explained the system of government inspection at his mill, where there are a government superintendent, an assistant to watch the registering of the sheets as manufactured and thirty or thirty-five indices to inspect and control the same. In reply to a question by the committee he admitted that the Bank of England used water-marked paper, but called attention to the fact that very heavy penalties are in force against the outside use of this paper, and that the Bank of England notes are never reissued, but destroyed as soon as returned to the Bank. The use of his fibre made paper neither better nor worse in point of wear. He laid before the committee a letter written by W. E. Hudson, of the Hudson and Caneby Paper Company, to his (Mr. Wilcox's) foreman, June 8, 1869, in which Mr. Hudson said:

"In regard to the United States paper if you will let me have a sheet of it, and if you will let me have a sheet of it, I will promise you on the square that I shall never be known in the United States as having succeeded in getting a contract to make it pay you better than any other paper ever had yet. So be sure and get me a sample of it, and I will pay you more than money at interest. I am successful. What I hope to be. Now, let this be on the square, and let me hear from you, and have a sheet of the paper at once."

Mr. Wilcox said this was a proposition for his foreman to betray his secret, and to give to the world the possession of this paper in outside hands. The proposition was rejected by the foreman. Mr. Wilcox submitted also a letter written by P. W. Hinds to the same foreman March 15, 1870, in which effort was made to ascertain the secret of his manufacture of localized fibre paper. The letter concludes as follows:

"I only want to know for curiosity and not to make use of, but to make a strong plain point. If you can help me, and I have success in getting a great favor, and what you write me will be strictly received on the square."

On motion of Mr. Phelps the committee decided to summon Mr. McCarrie, Chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, to appear before them and give oral testimony to-morrow.

## The Defence of the District of Columbia Authorities.

Messrs. Mattingly and Stanton this afternoon filed the answers to the petition of the District government, in which the joint special committee investigating the District's affairs. The legal points in the case are covered in Mr. Mattingly's argument, while Mr. Stanton's is a review of the testimony. They were sent to be printed and will be returned to-morrow morning.

## The Vacancy in the District Board of Public Works.

No action has as yet been taken on the nomination of Lieutenant Hoxie to succeed Adolph Class. It was referred to the District of Columbia Committee and at their meeting it was voted that the committee should determine their action thereon through an informal consultation outside of the committee room.

## The Transfer of the Louisville and Portland Canal to the Government.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 11, providing for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, Major Godfrey Wetzel, of the Corps of Engineers, is appointed to proceed to Louisville and confer with the President and directors of said company with a view to making the necessary arrangements for receiving and taking charge of the canal and all the property, real and personal, of said canal company and the property of the United States. Major Wetzel is empowered to agree with the canal company upon some day subsequent to the thirty days named in the act for the transfer of the canal to the United States, and is authorized to take charge of the same when it shall have been delivered into the possession of the United States.

## Agricultural Congress and Industrial Exposition to be Held by the Government at the Netherlands.

Information has been received at the Department of State from the Netherlands Minister that his government proposes to hold a second Congress in the month of April, 1875, at Djokjakarta, in the island of Java, for the purpose of developing agriculture and its kindred sciences in the East Indies, and, in order to make the occasion one of more importance and interest, it has been determined to hold at the same time an agricultural and industrial exhibition, to which foreign nations are invited to send their productions. The Netherlands Minister expresses the hope of his government that citizens of the United States interested in the matter will take part in the proposed exhibition.

## The Day of Deliverance June 23—Memorial Results Anticipated from Agitation of the Currency, Tariff and Civil Rights Questions—Retrenchment and the Coming Elections.

The two Houses are working with the purpose and the expectation of getting through with the indispensable appropriations and some of the other important measures pending by the 23d of June, and the members are making their personal arrangements for a dispersion on that day.

With retrenchments to the extent of some \$20,000,000 upon the original estimates for the fiscal year of the executive departments, and with an increase in the receipts of the Treasury for the last three months exceeding by \$10,000,000 the December estimates of the Secretary, there will be no excuse for increased taxation, and so our tariff and internal revenue laws will not be materially changed, if it should become a law, of which there seems to be no doubt, it must remove, in a great measure, the wrongs and injustice of the present system. The only feature that will be likely to meet serious opposition is that looking to the seizure of books and papers. Upon this the committee are not agreed, and as a similar measure was stricken out by an almost unanimous vote in the House, it is likely to share the same fate in the Senate. After it passes the Senate it will go to the House, and, in all probability, pass there also without amendment or change. This will obviate the necessity of a conference committee, which will be required if there is any disagreement. This legislation will accord very fully with the representations and views of the committees of merchants from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, who have for a long time past been in consultation with the Committee of Ways and Means of the House, and with that on finance in the Senate.

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## The Preliminary Examination of Costley—Later Developments Tending to Implicate Him in the Crime—The Result of Searching the Hotel.

James Henry Costley, accused of murdering Julia Hawkes and sinking her body in the River at Weymouth, was taken from Plymouth Jail and before a Justice in that town at a month yesterday afternoon. A brief examination was had and the case was continued till to-morrow. Later developments seem to establish the fact that Costley is the murderer. The officers who searched the hotel found a bloody towel and blood smeared on the wall paper. The door of the room where the murder took place had been evidently broken down. Upon searching for the mate to the tailor's "poose" found attached to the body of the murdered woman, the officer found one on a shelf, the surface of which was covered with dust, except a portion upon which the fatal iron had stood, the imprint of the "poose" was clearly visible.

A package of money, containing \$280, was found on the person of Costley, secured by a paper band, which is believed to be the original as it came from the bank. It has been ascertained that Costley engaged a room for his accommodation in Camden street, at the South end of Weymouth, where he was taken by the police after his flight from the hotel. The room was on the second floor, and the following day Costley called at the house in Camden street and took away her clothing. Costley went to New York, where he was taken by the police after his flight from the hotel. The room was on the second floor, and the following day Costley called at the house in Camden street and took away her clothing.

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## THE HOUSE AND NEXT BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES IF THE SENATE BILL SHOULD BE AMENDED.

The republicans from this session of Congress will go before the people, and upon the stump in the field work of the approaching elections for the next Congress, upon their record of retrenchments, and some of these retrenching republicans say that, while these retrenchments in many ways will seriously cripple the administration for electioneering purposes, the effect in weakening General Grant will be good for the party, inasmuch as the party has done enough for and has had enough of General Grant. It is understood that the republicans in the coming elections are to fight for and on the general platform of the administration, but that General Grant is to be held responsible for any misdoings that may occur to the party, while it is apprehended that the party will be beaten out of the House of Representatives. But, in the next place, the withdrawal of General Grant from the Presidential field under the convention that he is not wanted for another term, will indemnify the party, it is said, for the loss of the next House of Representatives. There are, perhaps, twenty republicans in this Congress dreaming nightly of the White House, who are satisfied that while General Grant remains a candidate for a third term they dream in vain, and that, even if it be done at a considerable sacrifice, he must be got out of the way.

## "MORIBID IMPULSE."

Professor William A. Hammond on Impulse as Disturbing Element from Insanity.

The regular meeting of the New York Medical Society was held last evening at the lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street. Mr. Clark Bell, the President of the society, occupied the chair, and George W. Wells, M. D., acted as Secretary. The paper of the evening, on "Morbid Impulse," was read by Professor William A. Hammond. The lecturer began by relating several strange anecdotes illustrative of the sudden appearance of a morbid impulse in diseased minds. Morbid impulse may be defined as a condition in which a person is impelled to commit an irrational and deplorable deed, which impulse may be in the mind for weeks or months. The sufferer may be unwilling to admit the presence of any such thoughts until the demon seems to gain control of him. Morbid impulses are not to be confused with epileptic fits. In the morbid impulse the person is perfectly aware of the deed he is about to commit. He acts deliberately, and it is his purpose may be thwarted by circumstances, but he is not the victim of a seizure. Several instances were related by the lecturer in which mothers had been seized with an impulse to kill their children. A young man in this city committed suicide by shooting himself through the head, stating that he had been actuated by a terrible impulse to kill a friend. He admitted to the lecturer that he had been actuated by a terrible impulse to kill a friend. He admitted to the lecturer that he had been actuated by a terrible impulse to kill a friend.

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## PARADE OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

Review of the Brooklyn Soldiers by Governor John A. Dix—A Fine Turn-out.

The streets of Brooklyn resounded yesterday afternoon with the inspiring strains of martial music, while mounted men in uniform, and foot soldiers in full dress, bearing brightly polished arms, hurried to and fro to the various appointed places of rendezvous, each bent upon contributing his individual share to the military honors which were to be added to the fame of the City of Churches, by "marching muster at headquarters." The occasion was the review of the Second Division, National Guard of the State of New York, which is composed of the Fifth and Eleventh brigades. The several companies left their armories between four and five o'clock in the evening and proceeded to Clinton avenue, where they formed in division line east and west of Lafayette avenue. Shortly after five o'clock Major General John B. Woodward, commanding division, escorted by his staff, and accompanied by Major General Thaddeus F. Kott, Inspector General of the Egyptian Army, inspected the line, riding rapidly from right to left. The drums beat, the bands played and the line saluted as the General rode past. This important ceremony, which was witnessed by several thousand persons, being over, the various commands formed in column, company front, and marched to the point of review, which was Cumberland street, opposite Wiloughby avenue. The route taken was from the intersection of the Broadway and Wiloughby streets, past the grand stand, which was erected just outside the entrance to Washington Park, and thence to the point of review, which was the latter being in uniform, drove up Cumberland street, and, alighting from their vehicles, ascended the platform. No further delay was occasioned, and by a detachment of police, and the review commenced. Major General Woodward and staff, after a short delay, took their positions in front of the grand stand. Then came Brigadier General J. V. Mesrobian and staff, of the Eleventh Brigade, followed by the staff of the Fifth Brigade, and the review proceeded. The Twenty-third regiment, twenty lines, and the Twenty-fourth regiment, twenty lines, were the first to be reviewed. They were followed by the Twenty-fifth regiment, twenty lines, and the Twenty-sixth regiment, twenty lines. The review proceeded in this manner until all the regiments of the division had been reviewed. The review was a most successful one, and the troops were highly complimented for their appearance and discipline.

The review of the line of march for Decoration Day, together with the various arrangements made to fitly celebrate the day.

General J. Owens will deliver the oration at Greenwood.

Letters were received from the following persons, excusing themselves from attending the meeting at Stetson Hall on Decoration Day:—Joseph C. Jackson, General A. B. Burnside, George M. Hobson, Henry Ward Beecher, Charles Devins, Jr., A. H. Ladd, General W. F. Sherman, Levi P. Luckey, Lieutenant General Sheridan, General Winfield Hancock and Rev. Morgan Dix.

The following is the line of march for Decoration Day, together with the various arrangements made to fitly celebrate the day:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 2. HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y. THE CITY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

1. The Grand Marshal hereby announces the following order of procession:

Order of the Department of Police and Detachment of Police, commanded by Comdr. Anthony J. Allaire.

Comdr. James F. Hall, Detachment No. 113, and staff. Comdr. David J. Caw, Jr., A. K. Kimball Post No. 104, chief. Comdr. John M. Blood, Sumner Post No. 24, Adjutant.

Comdr. J. C. Craven, M. D., at large, staff surgeon. Comdr. W. F. Lewis, James Miller Post No. 70, Quartermaster. Comdr. A. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon.

Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon.

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Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A. Rawlings Post No. 100, Surgeon. Comdr. J. H. Muligan, John A.